NUMB. XXXIII.

*The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences:*

AND

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

To be continued Weekly. *The 14th of the 6th Month*, 1729.

AIR

FROM hence also it follows, that the Air, like all other Fluids, must preis equally every Way. Which is confirm'd by what we observe of soft Bodies sustaining this Pressure without any Change of Figure; and brittle Bodies without their breaking, tho' the Pressure upón 'em be equal to that of a Column of Mercury 30 Inches high, or a Column of Water of 32 Foot. 'Tis obvious, that no other Cause can preserve such Bodies unchanged, but the equable Pressure on all Sides, which resists as much as it is resisted. And hence, upon removing or diminishing the Pressure on one side only, the Effect of the Pressure is soon perceiv'd on the other.

From this Gravity of the Air, consider'd with its Fluidity, several of its Uses and Effects are deducible. And 1. by means hereof, it closely invests the Earth, with all the Bodies on it; and constringes and binds 'em down with a Force amounting, according to the Computation of M. *Paschal*, to 2232 Pounds weight, upon every square Foot, or upwards of 15 Pounds upon every Inch square. Hence it prevents the Arterial Vessels of Plants and Animals from being too much distended by the Impetus of the circulating Juices, or by the elastick Force of the Air to plentifully lodg'd in the Blood. Thus we see in the Operation of Cupping, that upon a Diminution of the Pressure of the Air, the Parts of the Body grow tumid; which necessarily alters the Manner of the Circulation thro' the Capillaries, *&c.*

The same Cause hinders the Juices from oozing and escaping thro' the Pores of their containing Vessels: This is experienc'd by such as travel up high Mountains, who, in proportion as they ascend, find themselves grow more and more relaxed; and at length fall into a spitting of Blood, and other Hemorrhages; by reason of the Air not sufficiently binding up the Vessels of the Lungs. The like is observ'd of Animals inclos'd in the Receiver of an Air-pump, who, as the Air is taken from 'em, swell, vomit, drivel, dung, urine, sweat, *&c.*

2. The Mixture of contiguous Bodies, especially fluid ones, is chiefly owing hereto. Hence many Liquids, as Oils and Salts, which readily and spontaneously mix in Air, upon taking that away, remain quietly in their State of Separation.

AIR

3. It determines the Action of one Body upon another. Thus the Fire which burns Wood immediately goes out, and its Flame dissipates, upon removing the Air, by reason something is then wanting to preis the Corpuscles of Fire against those of the Fuel, and prevent the too speedy Diffusion of the Flame. The same is observed of Aqua Regia, and Gold; that Menstruum ceasing any longer to operate on the Metal, after the Air is taken away. And upon the same determining Power of the Air it is, that *Papin*'s Digestor is built.

Hence also it is, that on the Tops of High Mountains, as on the Pike of Teneriff, the most savoury Bodies, as Pepper, Ginger, Salts, Spirit of Wine, *&c.* have no sensible Taste, for want of their Particles being preis'd upon the Tongue, so as to enter its Pores, but instead thereof, being dissipated and blown away by its Heat. The only Thing that there retains its Savour, is Canary Wine, which is chiefly owing to its unctuous Quality; in Virtue whereof, it adheres closely to the Part, and is not easily blown away.

From this Principle of Gravity chiefly arise our *Winds*; which are only Air put in Motion by some Alteration in the Equilibrium thereof.

3. *Elasticity*, or a Power of yielding to an Impression by contracting its Dimensions; and, upon removing or diminishing the impressive Cause, returning to its former Space or Figure.

This elastick Force is accounted the distinguishing Property of Air; the other Properties hitherto enumerated being common to it with other Fluids.

Of this Power we have numerous Proofs. Thus a blown Bladder being squeez'd in the Hand; we find the included Air sensibly resist; so as upon ceasing to comprels, the Cavities or Impressions made in its Surface, are readily expanded again, and fill'd up.

*On this Property of Elasticity, the Structure and Office of the* Air-Pump *depends.*

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The Dialogue continued.

Landl. *You will perswade me*, William, *that I both have* pray'd *already, and shall again, whether I will or no, and whether I know any thing of it or no, and that I want no teaching.*

Will.

Will. *Pray, Sir, does a Child want to be taught to cry?*

Landl. *Will that Simile hold,* William?

Will. *Indeed it will, Sir: Read the Scriptures; if God's Word reaches your Heart, you will not need to be taught to pray.*

Landl. I *told you,* William, *you hardly knew who you were talking to: You talk of my* reading the Scripture; *why,* I'*ll tell thee,* William, *I han't a Bible in the World, and never had one in my Life: There's the Manor-houſe yonder; I queſtion whether God was ever pray'd to in it, or his Name mention'd there, except prophanely, or perhaps to ſwear by it, ſince 'twas built: Why you know as well as I, what a Family it was that liv'd in it, when my Father purchaſed it; they were as much Strangers to Religion,* William, *as thou art to* Greek *and* Hebrew, *and ours were but little better that came after them.*

Will. I *fear, indeed, it was ſo: Poor Gentlemen! they liv'd baldly indeed, very badly: Alas! Gentlemen muſt not be told of it by us poor Men; but they were a ſad wicked Family, I remember it well.*

Landl. *But* William, *thou canſt lend me a Bible, canſt thou not? and I'll read it all over while I ſtay here.*

Will. *Yes, and't pleaſe your Worſhip,* I'*ll lend you a Bible; I'll bring it in the Morning.*

Landl. *Do,* William, *and come and ſtay with me to morrow; I'll make thee amends for thy Days Work, and there's ſomething for thy good Advice, and coming ſo far with me.*

[He gives him ſome Money, and ſends him back]

Will. *Thank your Worſhip.*

They were now come to the Manor-Houſe, and he was loth to detain him, becauſe it was late, and becauſe he was ſo affected with the Diſcourſe they had had, that he wanted very much to be alone again.

As ſoon as he came into his own Houſe, he lock'd himſelf into a Parlour, and began to conſider with great Seriouſneſs all theſe Things, and eſpecially what the poor Man had ſaid to him about praying to God; and as his Thoughts were intent upon the Meaning of Prayer, the Nature of it, and the Advantages of it, at every Turn of theſe Thoughts he found a ſecret Kind of Hint like a Voice *in him*, not a Voice *to him*, O that I could pray! O if I could but pray as that poor Man does! How happy ſhould I be, if I could but pray to God, and the like: He was not aware of theſe Movements; they ſeemed to be wrought in his Affections perfectly involuntary and ſudden; and they paſs'd over without being notic'd or obſerv'd, even by himſelf, till after a good while they returned ſtronger and more frequent upon him, ſo that he not only perceived it, but remembred how often his Heart had thrown out thoſe Expreſſions; when on a ſudden the poor Man's Words came into his Mind with ſuch a Force, as if the Man himſelf had been there; *why this was praying*; certainly I have been praying all this while, and knew it not.

Upon this Reflection, it was impoſſible for him to expreſs, *as he ſaid afterwards*, what a ſtrange Rapture of Joy poſſeſs'd his Mind, and how his Heart was turn'd within him; then he fell into the ſame ſecret Ejaculations of another Kind, *viz.* Admiration, Praiſes, Thankſgiving, and meer Aſtoniſhment; but ſtill without ſpeaking, otherwiſe than a kind of mental Voice, ſounding or injecting Words into his Mind, ſuch as theſe, *Lord! Shall I be brought to pray to God! I that have never been told ſo much as how to mention his Name! I that have never known any thing of God, or my ſelf! or have been taught any thing of my Duty to him! Shall* I *be taught to pray! and taught by who! by this poor deſpicable Creature, that at another Time, I would not have ſpoken to, if he had made me twenty Bows and Scrapes!* His Tongue then was let looſe, and he cry'd out, *Bleſſed be God that ever* I *came near that poor Man.*

He continued all that Evening filled with comforting Reflections, and with a kind of inward Peace and Satisfaction; which, as he had never known before, ſo he knew not how to deſcribe or relate it, or indeed how to manage it: In the Morning he found the ſame Meditation and the ſame Lightneſs upon his Spirits return'd, and he remembred what the poor Man had pray'd for, for him, *viz.* That he might be comforted with the Hopes of the Preſence and Bleſſing of God, to which his Heart had ſo readily ſaid *Amen:* And now he long'd for the poor Man's coming with the Bible.

The poor Man was likewiſe mightily affected with his Caſe, conſidering him a young Gentleman of ſuch a Family and Fortune; and who was ſo far above him, as that, tho' he was his Landlord, he durſt never offer to ſpeak to him in his Life, but with the greateſt Submiſſion and Diſtance; how he ſhould come to call him out, and to talk to him, *of ſuch Things eſpecially*, and in ſo ſerious a Manner.

He then reflected with a ſerious Joy, that this young Gentleman ſhould be thus touch'd with a ſolid Senſe of Religion and good Things, *for it was eaſy to ſee, that it was not a ſlight or an inſincere Work upon his Mind*; it rejoyc'd his Heart, that the Heir of the Eſtate ſhould be thus likely to prove a good Man; and it preſently occurr'd to his Thoughts how great a Bleſſing ſuch a Gentleman might be to the Country, to the Poor, and to the uninſtructed People round him; as well by reforming their Manners, and reſtraining their Vices, as perhaps by bringing Religion to be accepted and received among them by his Example.

Theſe were ſome of the Thoughts he came along with, and he pray'd to God, as he walked, very earneſtly, that he might be made an Inſtrument to bring the Soul of this Gentleman to the Knowledge of God, and to bow at the Foot-ſtool of his Redeemer as a true Penitent.

His Prayers were not in vain: Prayer put up from ſuch a Principle, and with ſuch a Spirit, ſeldom is made in vain.

He came to the Gentleman, while he was in Bed, for he had given Order to his Servants to bring him up to his Chamber; there he deliver'd him the Bible, and told him he hop'd he would find in it both Encouragement and Direction in the great Work which he was going about, and that God would bleſs it to him,

and

and would ſupply by his Grace all the Wants of early Inſtruction, which he had ſo much complain'd of.

He received the poor Man with a glad Heart, made him ſit down by him, and told him, God had made him the Inſtrument of ſo much Good to him, that he could not part with him any more while he ſtaid in the Country.

*William*, ſays he, *God has made* you *a Father to me, and I'll be a Father to* you *and* your *Family*; you *ſhall go no more Home to that poor Cottage*, you *ſhall have ſomething elſe to be thankful to God for than Bread and Water.*

Will. *And't pleaſe your Worſhip, I have much more to be thankful for than That already; but if God has been pleaſed to aſſiſt me to do* you *good in this great Buſineſs of bringing ſuch a Soul as* yours *to the Knowledge of himſelf, I ſhall have Cauſe to praiſe him, beyond all that ever I had before.*

Land. *Well*, William, *I have ſent for* your *Wife and Children; they ſhall be my Care now, not* yours; *I'll provide a Houſe for* you.

[*Note*, he gave him a Houſe and a little Farm Rent free to live on, and made him his Bailiff, and Receiver of the Rents of the Manor.

*To be continued.*

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## *FOREIGN AFFAIRS.*

*Lisbon, March* 10. N. S.

Some Days ago, Father Manuel de Figuerido a Jeſuite, and formerly Miſſionary at Agra, had a private Audience of the King, to whom he preſented Letters from *Savay Faſſeng*, King of Amber in the Eaſt-Indies; after which he communicated to his Majeſty the Propoſals he was charged with on the part of that Prince and the Mogul *Mahamud Xee*, Emperor of Indoſtan. This Miſſionary has brought over with him two of the Mogul's Noblemen, one named *Peter Gy*, a Roman Catholick, and the other *Xeque Gy*, a Mahometan who have it in Command from King *Savay Faſſang*, to compare the Aſtronomical Tables made uſe of here, with thoſe of his Country, and to examine the ancient and modern Inſtruments uſed by the Aſtronomers in making their Obſervations.

*Venice, March* 25. On Monday laſt died here after a lingring Illneſs, the famous Mr. *John Law*, the Projector, in the 61ſt Year of his Age; and his Corpſe has ſince been carry'd in Proceſſion, and bury'd in his Pariſh-Church of S. Geminiano.

*Rome, March* 26. N. S. We are now aſſured, that an Accommodation is concluded with the King of *Portugal*; and that the Cardinal da Sylva will come hither in the Quality of Ambaſſador from that Crown.

*Dreſden, March* 28. N. S. This Court having receiv'd Information, that certain Powers have a Convention upon the Carpet, for ſecuring the Succeſſion of Poland to King Saniſlaus; the King has reſolved to ſet out for Warſaw as ſoon as poſſible, to ingratiate himſelf with the Grandees; and the Count Von Manteuffel will be inſtructed to give the imperial Court an Account of the Situation of Affairs in that Kingdom.

*Hanover, June* 5. Yeſterday, Afternoon, his Britannick Majeſty arrived here in perfect Health, under a triple Diſcharge of all our Cannon from the Fortreſs and Ramparts: An Infinity of People ran to meet him, who, by their repeated Acclamations, expreſs the Joy they had again to behold their gracious Sovereign. His Majeſty found the Palace of Herrenhauſen crowded with great Numbers of Perſons of Diſtinction, aſſembled to make their Compliments: The Monarch receiv'd them moſt graciouſly; but being ſomewhat fatigu'd with his Journey, he ſoon withdrew to take a little Repoſe. His Majeſty dined in Publick, with the Velt-Marſhal and State-Miniſters. In the Evening there was an Aſſembly at Court, where the Noblemen and Ladies appeared magnificently habited.

*London, June* 12. On Monday the 2d Inſtant at 8 o' clock in the Morning, a Fire happen'd to break out in an Out-Houſe at Sturminſter-Newton-caſtle in Dorſetſhire, which ſetting Fire to the Town, did within the Space of 4 Hours conſume and burn to Aſhes ſixty Seven Dwelling Houſes, a large Market-Houſe, together with great Quantities of Mercers and other Goods, Ten Barns beſides Stables and Outhouſes thereto belonging. The Damage whereof at a moderate Computation amounts to thirteen Thouſand Pounds and upwards, inſomuch that many of the poor Inhabitants are obliged to ſhelter themſelves under Hedges, the Houſes remaining being not ſufficient to entertain them.

*Sheffield, June* 10. Between Five and Six this Morning, it began to thunder, Lighten, and Rain here in a violent Manner, and continued ſo about two in the Afternoon; which produced the greateſt and moſt outragious Flood that ever was known. Vaſt great Trees were brought down the River Dun from the adjacent Parts; ſeveral Bridges broke away, and the Buildings and the Works upon the River carry'd clear off. One End of the Duke of Norfolk's Hoſpital was deſtroy'd and born away. The Carriage and Four Horſes of one Loxley were carry'd over the Hoſpital-Wall, and the Horſes all drown'd. The Gates of the Hoſpital were afterwards thrown down, with the greateſt Part of the Walls, and Part of the Bridge. The Chappel was two Yards deep in Water, the Pulpit fill'd with Sludge, and the Furniture of the Chappel and of the whole Hoſpital waſh'd away. So ſudden and amazing was this Inundation, that from the Moors the Waters roll'd down like the Mountains themſelves; Cattle of all kind were caught in the angry Torrent; and by a moderate Computation the Waters muſt have riſen near the Hoſpital (where the River Shlef and Sheffield-Brook empty themſelves into the Dun) four Yards perpendicular in the Space of ſix Minutes. It was with the utmoſt Difficulty People eſcaped with their Lives, and only one Man and one Woman were drown'd. Some Children were waſh'd away in their Gradles, but were taken up again at a Diſtance from the Town. The like was never known in the Memory of Man. Such Fury threaten'd all before it; and without the Teſtimony of many Thouſands preſent, it is incredible. *He*

*His Majesty's most gracious* Speech *to both Houses of Parliament, the* 14th *of* May, 1729.

*My Lords and Gentlemen*;

THE Season of the Year and the Dispatch you have given to the publick Business, makes it proper for Me to put an End to this Session of Parliament, which I cannot do without expressing my Satisfaction at the just Regard you have shewn upon all Occasions, to my Honour, and the true Interest of my People.

The Prudence and Temper with which you have proceeded at this critical Juncture, have been very acceptable to Me, and cannot fail of meeting with general Approbation; your several Determinations upon Matters of the greatest Nicety and Importance, have shewn you not insensible of the Difficulties we labour under, without suffering your selves to be transported and carried into any unseasonable Warmths and Animosities; you have considered the Losses of our Merchants with a becoming Compassion and Concern, and received their Complaints in such a Manner as will best conduce to the obtaining them Justice and Satisfaction; and you may be assured, no Endeavours shall be wanting on my Part to answer the Expectations and Wishes of My People.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*;

The Supplies which you have granted me, and so effectually raised in a Manner the least burdensom to my Subjects, are a new Proof of your Zeal, Affection and Readiness to support Me in the Defence and Protection of the Rights and Privileges of My Kingdom; it is a great Satisfaction to Me to observe, that you have been thus able to supply the necessary Charges and Expences that have unavoidably been brought and continued upon us, and at the same Time to make a further Progress in lessening and reducing the National Debts.

*My Lords and Gentlemen*;

I have already acquainted you, that it being necessary for me to visit My *German* Dominions this Year, I have determined to make the Queen Regent here during my Absence; and I must in a particular Manner recommend it to you all, to make her Administration as easy as possible, by preserving the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom in your several Stations and Counties, and by endeavouring to discountenance and restrain the vile and seditious Practices of raising unjust Clamours, and creating Discontents in the Minds of My People.

*Then the Lord Chancellor by his Majesty's Command, said,*

*My Lords and Gentlemen*;

IT is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be Prorogued to Tuesday the 22d day of *July* next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly Prorogued to Tuesday the 22d of *July* next.

*Entred Inwards.*

Sloop Rose, *Joseph Willson* from *South Carolina.*
Sloop Eliz. & Mary, *Rich. Evans* from *Barbadoes.*
Sloop William, *Ja. Dickinson* from *St. Christophers.*
Brigt. Amity, *Mark Wheldon* from *Antigua.*
Sloop Enterprise *Wm. Burch* from *Antigua.*

*Entred Outwards.*

Ship Constantine, *Ed. Wright* for *London.*
Sloop Hunter, *Chrispen Hill* for *St. Christophers.*

*Cleared for Departure.*

Sloop Surnam, *Henry Norwood* to *Antigua.*
Sloop Ruby, *Wm. Pearman* to *St. Christophers.*
Sloop Ann, *Bartho. Vokes* to *Curacoa.*
Sloop St. Andrew, *John Briggs* to *Barbadoes.*


RALPH Sandiford Shopkeeper, over-against the Court-House in *Philadelphia*, intends for *England* in two Months, therefore desires all Persons indebted to him to come and discharge the same to prevent the Expence of Legal Prosecutions.

*Also any Person who have any Demands on him, are desired to come and receive the same.*

*In the mean Time he is for selling off his Shop and Houshold Goods either by Wholesale or Retail, which consists of Bedding and Pewter, and other Necessaries.*

Also Looking-Glasses of most Sizes, and Bottles of all Sizes from Gallons to Half-Gills.

Also good Wine, Rum, Sugar, Melasses, Salt, and most Sorts of Fruit and Grocery, and Drugs for Dying.

*Also if any Person will take the whole, may have two Months Credit on good Security.*

Ralph Sandiford.

N. B. *I take* New-castle-Money *for all Sorts of* English *Goods, and will sell Remnants cheap.*

VERY good Live-Geese Feathers to be sold by *Evan Powel*, in Chesnut-street, next Door but one to *Andrew Hamilton*, Esq;

RUN away from Edward Kemble, of the Township of Springfield, in the County of Burlington, a Servant Man, named John Cope, of a small Stature, brown Complexion, and short black Hair; had on when he went away, a good Beaver Hat, darkish grey Jacket, striped Ticken Breeches, Stockens of a grey Colour, and good Shoes. Whoever secures the said Runaway, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by me,

*Edward Kemble.*

ALL Persons indebted to *Samuel Keimer*, are earnestly desired to send in or bring their several Payments, in Order to enable him to do speedy Justice to his Creditors, and thereby prevent his having any additional Trouble.



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